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# 中国豆科植物一新记录种——多皱假木豆

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# *Dendrolobium rugosum* (Prain) Schindler (Leguminosae), a new record to China

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**Key words** *Dendrolobium rugosum*; New record; China
**关键词** 多皱假木豆(新拟); 新记录; 中国

Ohashi (1995) published a paper showing that *Dendrolobium rugosum* (Prain) Schindler was new to China. Unfortunately this name did not appear in Flora Reipublicae Popularis Sinicae Vol 41. (Yang & Huang, 1995). This paper describes this species in detail and gives its geographical distribution.

**Dendrolobium rugosum** (Prain) Schindler, Fig. 1

*Dendrolobium rugosum* (Prain) Schindler in Fedde, Rep. 20: 279. 1924.——*Desmodium rugosum* Prain in Journ. Asiat. Soc. Beng. 66(2): 137~138. 1897; Gagnep. in Fl. Indo-Chine 2: 580. 1920; Ridley in Fl. Malay Pen. 1:607. 1922; Graib in Fl. Siam. Enum. 1: 417. 1928.

Shrub up to 2.5 m high; branches terete, glabrescent, young parts 4~6-gonous, densely sericeous with fulvous to yellowish or grayish hairs in the petioles and petiolules. Leaves 3-foliolate. Stipules caducous, scariose, narrowly ovate with an acuminate apex, appressed-sericeous, and ciliate, 8~10 mm long and 1~2 mm wide, connate at base but soon becoming free. Petioles 1.5~7 cm long. Leaflets chartaceous and afterwards becoming subcoriaceous to coriaceous especially in fruit, rhombate or normally to broadly obovate, rounded to shortly acuminate at apex, entire along the margin, upper surfaces densely appressed-tomentose but afterwards almost glabrescent, lower surfaces densely tomentose with appressed fulvous or yellowish hairs, principal lateral veins reaching the margin and 9~15 on both sides of the costa, veins and reticulate veinlets prominent beneath; stipels persistent, narrowly triangular, glabrous inside, densely appressed-sericeous outside and along the margin; terminal leaflets cuneate at base, 5~15 (~17) cm by (3~) 4~13 cm in size; petiolules 0.5~1.5 cm long; lateral leaflets usually conspicuously oblique, obtuse or rounded at base, 3.5~13 cm by 2~8 cm in size. Axillary sub-umbels shortly peduncled (peduncle 3~15 mm long and densely sericeous), usually densely 10~20-flowered. Bracts broadly ovate, acute at apex, 3~4 mm by 1.5~2 mm in size, densely pubescent on the back and along the margin. Pedi-

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cels 2 ~ 3 mm long during anthesis and afterwards 3 ~ 7 mm long, densely covered with subspreading or retrorse soft hairs. Bracteoles caducous, normally to broadly triangular, 1.5 ~ 2.5 mm by about 1 mm in size, glabrous inside, appressed-puberulent especially on the middle of the outside and




Fig. 1 Isotype of *Dendrolobium rugosum* (Prain) Schindler (K).

densely ciliate. Calyx broadly campanulate, 5.5 ~ 6.5 mm long, densely sericeous especially on the lobes, 4-lobed; tube 2 ~ 2.5 mm long; upper lobe broadly ovate with a shortly acuminate apex, entire or minutely 2-toothed at apex, 2 ~ 2.5 mm long and 1.5 ~ 2 mm wide at base, lateral lobes triangular, 2 ~ 2.5 mm long and about 1.5 mm wide at base, lower lobe distinctly longer than the others, narrowly triangular with an acuminate apex, 4 ~ 5.5 mm long and 1 ~ 1.5 mm wide at base. Corolla white; standard broadly obovate or broadly elliptic, 9 ~ 12.5 mm long and 7.5 ~ 10.5 mm wide, rounded or retuse at apex, shortly clawed (claw about 2 mm long); wings narrowly elliptic, incurved, 9.5 ~ 12.5 mm long, 3 ~ 4.5 mm wide, rounded at apex, auriculate at base on both sides of lamina, claw 2 ~ 2.5 mm long; keel-petals as long as or a little broader than wings, 9 ~ 11.5 mm long and 3.5 ~ 4.5 mm wide, obtuse to rounded at apex, shortly auriculate on the upper side of lamina, claw 2.5 ~ 3 mm long. Stamens 10 ~ 11 mm long. Pistil 11 ~ 13.5 mm long, densely puberulent on the ovary; ovary about 2 mm long; style 9 ~ 11.5 mm long, continuously puberulent in the lower half, glabrous in the upper half. Pods narrowly oblong, 1.3 ~ 2.7 cm long and 4 ~ 5.5 mm wide, often slightly incurved, 2 ~ 5-jointed, sessile, densely appressed-sericeous, not reticulate - veined , more or less moniliform , swollen on seeds , both sutures undulate , isthmus 3/5 ~ 3/4 as broad as pods, fruit-coat thick corky, 1 ~ 1.5 mm thick; articles broadly elliptic or nearly orbicular, 5 ~ 8 mm long, 3 ~ 5 mm thick when mature. Seeds transversely elliptic, 2.5 ~ 2.7 mm × 3.7 ~ 4 mm in size, about 1.7 mm thick.

Distribution: China, Myanmar, Thailand and Laos.

**China**. **Yunnan**: Zhenkang (Chengkang), in snow range, alt. 2800 m, 1938-07-29, T. T. Yü 17079 (PE); Zhenkang (Chengkang), Maliling, alt. 1800 m, 1938-08-19, T. T. Yü 17408 (PE); Fengqing (Shunning), alt. 1300 m, 1938-06-23, T. T. Yü 16435 (PE); Jinghong (Cheli Hsien), alt. 780 m, 1936-08, C. W. Wang 78009 (PE); Menghai (Fo-hai), alt. 1320 m, 1936-07, C. W. Wang 76141 (PE); Malipo (Bar-bu, Mar-li-po), alt. 1000 m, 1940-02-01, C. W. Wang 86481 (PE); Xishuangbanna (Si-shang-pan-na), on the side of a stream, 1980-06-13, K. S. Chow *et al*. 80455 (PE).

**Myanmar**. Kedah, Langkawi, Curtis 2550 (isotype of *Desmodium rugosum*, K); Tenasserium, Lathorga, alt. 609 m (2000 ft.), Gallathy 146 (CAL).

**Thailand**. Chieng Mai, collector unknown (BK); Sai Yok, Kanburi, Put 1817 (BK); Loei, Phu Krading, Prayad 1051 (BK, TI); Payap, Me Ping Rapids, Keng Soi, alt. 300 ~ 500 m, in open grassy forest, Kerr 4633 (BK); Nakawn Sawan, Kampengpet, Me Lamung, alt. 700 m, in open deciduos forest, Kerr 6109 (BK); Maesarieng Mae Hong Son, Prayad 304 (BK, TI); Poo Nee, Adisai 739 (BK, TI).

**Laos**. Huoi Hai-Nam Tao, 1921-11-28, Hayata s. n. (TI).

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111 ~ 117

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# 首届国际高山植物发育生物地理学研讨会在苏黎士召开

100多年来，高山植物的分布、分化及进化一直引起植物学家的广泛兴趣。原则上，每种植物在生态需求、分布式样、繁育系统及传播机制等方面都有其独特性。因而，人们要问，高山植物对同一生存环境(如冰期的寒冷气候)的反应在多大程度上能表现出一致性？随着分子系统学的发展，特别是近年来AFLP(amplified fragment length polymorphisms)分子指纹技术的应用，高山植物的发育生物地理学(phylogeography)已成为当今植物系统发育及居群生物学研究的一个热点。正是在这种背景下，首届国际高山植物发育生物地理学研讨会于2001年6月1日至3日在瑞士苏黎士召开。

来自中国、美国、英国、法国、德国、荷兰、挪威、奥地利、波兰、斯洛伐克、瑞士等国家的约50位植物学者参加了研讨会。本人因在德国美茵茨大学(University of Mainz)留学而有幸参加这一研讨会。与会者中包括 F. Ehrendorfer, H. Nikfeld (University of Vienna, Austria), J. W. Kadereit (University of Mainz, Germany), C. Brochmann (University of Oslo, Norway), P. Taberlet (University of Grenoble, France), K. Bachmann (IPK, Gatersleben, Germany), J. Schneller (University of Zürich, Switzerland) 等国际知名学者，T. Stuessy (University of Vienna)也派出最强阵容参与研讨会。

研讨会先由组织者 I. Stehlik (University of Zürich), A. Tribsch 和 P. Schoenswetter (University of Vienna) 致欢迎词，之后，分3个专题进行报告与讨论。这3个主题分别是：更新世分化(Pleistocene diversification)、种下发育生物地理学(intraspecific phylogeography)和更新世“避难所”(Pleistocene refugia)。报告及讨论除涉及属、组等大类群外，更多的是对种下分化与进化的探讨；所应用的分子生物学手段，除DNA序列测序，线粒体/叶绿体单元型(haplotype)变异的研究外，更广泛的是AFLP分子指纹技术的应用。提交研讨会的论文题目及摘要详见《Bauhinia》, 15: 69 ~ 90 (2001)。研讨会最后由 F. Ehrendorfer 教授进行总结与展望，他还将自己培育的3盆风铃草 *Campanula* sp.赠送给3位研讨会组织者。大会提议每两年举办一次高山植物发育生物地理学研讨会，并初步决定下次研讨会将在波兰克拉科夫(Krakow)举行。

会议期间还组织与会者到位于瑞士卢塞恩(Luzern)的 Pilatus 山考察。

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